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The global fight against corruption remains a central priority for the United States, linked to the global community's shared interests in fighting terrorism and transnational crime, promoting free and open markets, increasing economic growth, and encouraging stable democracies and the rule of law.

The United States is proud to support those who advance the fight against corruption – preventing, exposing, and punishing graft. We stand by partners who promote good public governance, private sector integrity, strong civil societies, and oversight, transparency, and freedom of the press. Through strong political will and principled responsibility, these efforts will build public trust in government and provide a framework for accountability, transparency, and integrity.

The starting point of U.S. diplomatic efforts is working collaboratively with other countries to promote the adoption of shared standards against corruption. The United States also encourages effective, concrete action to implement those standards through funding for capacity building and law reform programs; promotion of mechanisms to review and promote implementation; and support for regional initiatives designed to promote peer dialogue and the sharing of good practices.

## U.S. EFFORTS TO PROMOTE STRONG ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTION

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The UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

OECD Anti-Bribery Convention

Regional Initiatives and High-Level Commitments

Anti-Kleptocracy Strategy and Denial of Safe Haven to Corrupt Officials and Their Assets

Anticorruption Reform and Capacity Building



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## U.S. EFFORTS TO INTERNATIONALIZE ACTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Establishing Shared Standards, Combating Kleptocracy, and Denying Safe Haven



United States Department of State  
*Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs*





Examples of U.S. efforts to promote strong anti-corruption action include:

### THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC):

UNCAC has truly globalized the fight against corruption. It includes requirements for measures to prevent corruption, the criminalization of bribery and other corrupt conduct, the first ever roadmap for facilitating recovery of stolen assets, and a framework for international law enforcement cooperation. The United States is a State Party to the Convention and has strongly promoted its implementation, including development of a mechanism to review progress, cooperation to recover illicitly acquired assets, and support for UNCAC-related capacity building.

### OECD ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION

The 37 member countries have taken steps to ensure a level playing field for international business. They are committed to passing laws to prohibit bribery in international business, raising public awareness, committing the necessary resources to investigating and prosecuting foreign bribery cases, and improving interna-

tional coordination and cooperation. The United States is a State Party to the Convention, has actively participated in peer reviews, and promotes continued monitoring of enforcement. The United States implements the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention through the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 and is a leader in its level of enforcement.

### REGIONAL INITIATIVES AND HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS

The United States supports several regional anti-corruption efforts that promote implementation of anticorruption standards through policy dialogue and peer review, including in the Middle East-North Africa region, the Asia-Pacific region, Europe and Eurasia, and the Americas. The United States launched the Global Forum series of anticorruption ministerial meetings to bring high-level political attention to the problem of corruption and has worked with Group of Eight partners since the 2003 Evian Summit to adopt a wide variety of commitments on G8 and individual actions to address corruption.

### ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY STRATEGY AND DENIAL OF SAFE HAVEN TO CORRUPT OFFICIALS AND THEIR ASSETS

In August 2006, the United States adopted a strategy to engage other countries to cooperatively combat high-level corruption. The strategy invokes the principle of No Safe Haven for corrupt officials and the fruits of their illicit conduct. The United States regularly revokes and denies visas to corrupt foreign public officials and those who corrupt them.

### ANTICORRUPTION REFORM AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The United States provided, on a global level, more than \$760 million in Fiscal Year 2007 toward anti-corruption and related good governance assistance through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Additional anti-corruption assistance, \$228 million in Fiscal Years 2004-2008, was provided through the Millennium Challenge Corporation's Threshold Country Programs. Through in-country technical assistance and training in areas ranging from financial management and regulatory reform, to justice sector strengthening, legislative drafting, and public transparency and citizen oversight regimes, U.S.-funded programs support the adoption and implementation of laws and policies that promote transparency and accountability consistent with the UNCAC and other multilateral instruments that articulate best practices. The United States holds a seat on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative board and supports implementation directly through bilateral assistance programs in selected countries.

